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## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR 8 AUG 51

SUBJECT Factory 301, Wonsan

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF  
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

1. Factory 301 in Wonsan, which produced shoes, was organized as follows:

Manager: SIN Tae-il (申泰逸)

Assistant Manager

<u>General Affairs</u> <u>Department</u>	<u>Business</u> <u>Department</u>	<u>Labor</u> <u>Department</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>
Administrative Section	Business Section	Personnel Section	
Fiscal Section	Warehouse Section	Wage Control Section	
		Labor Section	

2. The factory, which was at Kalma, Wonsan, had 50 office employees and was divided into five sections as follows:

- The Main Plant had 600 employees and seven technicians. It produced 200 pairs of leather soles, 200 pairs of inner soles, 2,000 pyong\* of leather (which is enough for 800 military shoes or 1,000 pairs of ordinary shoes), and 50 pairs of box calf boots each day.
- Sub-Factory No. 1 had 400 laborers and five technicians and produced 1,000 pairs of military shoes a day.
- Sub-Factory No. 2 produced saddles for the North Korea army.
- Sub-Factory No. 3 had 400 laborers and three technicians and produced 2,000 pairs of rubber soles a day.
- Sub-Factory No. 4 had 50 laborers and eight technicians. This was a tannery which handled 600 pieces of leather a day. Between 20 April and 28 May 1950, 16,000 pieces of dog skin were tanned. In the latter part of June 1950 7,000 pieces were shipped to the USSR by rail and the remaining pieces went to Pyongyang. About 20 June, 20 tons of pig bristles were exported to the USSR from Chongjin at a price of 500,000 North Korean won per ton.\*\*

No Change in Class. ☒☐ Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS S

Auth: NR 70-2

Date:

By: *DLG*

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3. All the raw materials for the shoe factory were obtained in North Korea, except for a small quantity from Manchuria and raw rubber and tannic acid, which were obtained in South Korea in exchange for sea products.
4. The factory office was opened at 7:30 in the morning. The first half hour was spent in newspaper reading, conducted by the trade union chairman, and war news reports. Work began at 8:00. Lunch was from 12:00 to 12:30, followed by a free half hour, in which workers could play games, listen to music, study Korean, or attend the reading club (which few did). Five nights a week, from five to seven, the workers had to attend lectures on the war between Germany and the USSR.
5. By 25 July 1950, the entire factory had moved from Kalma to Anbyon (127-31, 39-03).

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\* Comment. One pyong equals 36 square feet.

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\*\* Comment. The value of North Korean won at this date is not known.

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